"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

Sabbath

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1846.

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SUNDAY LEGISLATION--NO. 8.

Our Sunday Laws are Jewish Laws Puritanized. the piety and self denial of the Puritan Fathers of Writers who observe the first day for a Sabbath, New England—and do so yet. They were good frequently make such affirmations as the followmen, and had strong hearts. Nobly they endured the privations incident to their religious faith .---ing :--

" "The Sabbath, so far as it is ceremonial, is They were, however, but men, and indulged huabolished ; and therefore we are not tied or bound man passions in carrying out the prepossessions unto any certain times." Zuinglius on Col. 2: 15.

eternity." riod 3d.

Sabbath of the fourth commandment was peculiar deadly penalty for violating it. Nor is there, that I recollect, a single divine charge of Sabbath breaking upon sacred record, before or after the Mosaic dispensation. The keeping of the Sabbath is not among the necessary things, which the Holy Ghost in the apostles required of the gentiles converted to the faith of the Episcopalianism, enforced by the laws of the Tu Gospel." Parkinson's Letters-2d.

dors and the Stuarts, that drove the Puritan exiles It is believed that these quotations express, as from their native land, and then compare the laws clearly as can be expressed, the sentiments of a of the New England Puritan commonwealth with large portion of the observers of the first day; the laws of the English realm at that time, and say hence the faith of those Christians who observe if we have indulged a far-fetched suspicion. It the seventh day is often represented as a strange was enacted by the 35th Eliz. c. 1mixture of Christian and Jewish sentiments. This | "If any person refusing to repair to church,

" The Sabbath, as an institution, cannot be abrogated. No change can take place in the Sabbath as an institution, or in the obligation to observe it. A selection of the day is of course of the nature of a positive institution, and of their own minds. It has often been a matter of is subject, like every thing else of that nature, to surprise, that men leaving a land of tyranny, and change or abrogation, whenever there are good making a home in the wilderness, for the sake of and sufficient reasons for it." Rev. A. A. Phelps, enjoying freedom for their faith, and liberty for p.99. their own consciences, could immediately proceed

tended." Rev. A. A. Phelps, p. 105.

We have it, then, from the advocates of Sunday legislation themselves, that there exists no divine others, as those they had escaped from had been law for the establishment, much less for the enupon themselves. Indeed, one can hardly help forcement, of Sunday laws; but it is done by an inferential application of the Jewish Sabbath laws suspecting them of designing retribution upon the to the Christian Sabbath. There is absolutely no-Episcopalians, for their hard usage of themselves thing in the Christian code to require it. Is this, and their forefathers; and upon other sects, for then, the strong ground for requiring all citizens their opposition to their views of Christian institutions and ecclesiastical polity. That the reader by pains and penalties? As well may they infer may see that we have not indulged these suspicions the obligation to put witches to death, because it without occasion, let him recollect, that it was was a law of the Jewish commonwealth! And, indeed, has not this been so done? As we abjure the theology which thus perverts the Word of God, so we dispute the justice of that legislation which attempts to enforce such error and unrighteousness by a law. S. D.

> THE JEWS OF RICHMOND AND THE SABBATH. The members of the Common Hall of the city of write themselves down bigots. It seems that there has long been a law in Virginia imposing a small fine for working on Sunday. But public senti ment has not sanctioned the law, and hence it has remained a dead letter upon the statute books. Recently, however, the Common Hall catching the spirit which is abroad in the land, have in creased the fine for Sunday labor to five or ten dollars, and have undertaken to enforce their ordinance requiring all men to rest on what they are pleased to call the "Christian Sabbath." This course has brought them in contact with the Jews, who have refused to comply with the ordinance, and have sent in a petition, stating their grievances, and asking for redress. Their petition is published in "the Occident," and contains so many suggestions which are applicable to other cases, that we venture to copy it entire, notwithstanding its great length :----

of religion, and had become members of some apostles made the change in question, is not pre- have perceived, with unfeigned regret, that your Your petitioners see with sorrow the manifesthonorable body, by its ordinance entitled, "An ation of the sectarian spirit, which deems it para-"No law appears to have been given by Christ Ordinance for the more effectual suppression of mount to bring every one to its own mode of thinkto his apostles, either for the abrogation of the Sabbath-breaking," passed August 11th, 1845, ing. The American United States are the bul-Jewish Sabbath, or for the institution of the Lord's has endeavored to abridge their constitutional wark of liberty, whither the oppressed of all parday, or for the substitution of the first day for the rights to labor, unobtrusively and within doors, ties have for many years been enabled to come, seventh day." Theological Review, Vol. 1, No. on the first day of the week, called Sunday. The to be secure against the wiles and tyranny of po-

of this republic to observe Sunday for a Sabbath sity of any Sabbath or day of rest, on moral uine spirit of their religion; they love their fellow-

Israelites have no conscientious scruples, which litical and religious oppressions. They see, howcould in any wise make labor on that day appear | ever, with deep regree, that a new spirit is abroad : to them as sinful. They, however, feel bound, that the rulers of churches, and their adherents, by the dictates of their religion, to observe sacred are not satisfied with their equal portion of liberty, as a day of worship and abstinence from labor which is theirs in common with all other citizens, the seventh day of the week, commonly called but must invoke the aid of civil power to enable Saturday; and hence they think that a compul- them to propagate their doctrines and practices. sory rest on the first likewise, would materially They feel that this is but the beginning of a reinjure them in the pursuit of happiness, which is volution backwards, to abridge the rights of indithe natural and inalienable right of every man. viduals, which have been opened as wide as the They are ready to submit to any municipal law gates of mercy, by the sages of the Revolution. which looks towards the preservation of peace, They believe that your legislation is in contravenand upholding the rights of any, even the hum, tion of the Constitution and Bill of Rights of this blest individual : hence they would not, against State, by assigning to Sunday-keeping Christians the law of the State, though they might question more legal protection than is accorded to the Jews its authority, compel or induce their domestics of and the Seventh-day Baptists; they therefore feel another persuasion, to do the usual amount of almost confident, that if an appeal were properly day's labor on the Sunday, should they deem rest- | brought before the highest judicial authority of the ing from labor a religious obligation. They do State, your ordinance would be annulled. But not wish to enter into an inquiry as to the neces- they love peace, and wish to pursue it in the gengrounds: they are satisfied that the institution, as citizens, and are proud of the good sense of the revealed in the Bible, is of paramount importance | republic; they believe that freemen, when corto man, to reinvigorate him for renewed toil by a rectly informed, are always willing to act rightly, day of calm, of rest, and of reflection ;-but they and repair any wrong which they may have accontend that they are justly entitled to choose for cidentally committed. Your petitioners are therethemselves what day they wish to rest, whilst they fore anxious to avoid an appeal to the legal trido not interfere with any other person. The Bible bunal, and they come before your worshipful body speaks to your petitioners in emphatic terms of a as humble petitioners, who crave of your wisdom day of rest on the seventh day of every week, and and sense of justice, not to abridge them in the they deem themselves compelled by their under- enjoyment of their religious liberty. They claim standing of the Scriptures, to hallow this day as to be Israelites from conviction; they claim to re-

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

Hale's History of U. S. pp. 29, 31. We have always entertained a high esteem for

" The carnal ordinances of the Jewish worship came to an end to make way for the establishment of that spiritual worship which is to endure to all Edwards' History of Redemption ; pe-

"The Sabbath of the fourth commandment, like to enact laws as arbitrary in their operation upon each of the other Sabbaths peculiar to national Israel, was to continue only during the Mosaic dispensation. As a decisive proof that the to national Israel, none but Jews were liable to the

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to see him. That l once or twice the wn and try to sleep. at deal of pain, but lowards morning he bent over him, and him, he said, ' Will be patient ?' I off-when I had closed, is to pray, it seems to me.' When his soon after, he, bade erful smile. Seeing Do not weep, dear n, where I shall see oing to my dear Sage go with me. But e, and you will come

de, and which are

e our young read-

ping idols is de-David is speaking n of a man. He

gold, the work of iths, but they speak ey see not. They noses have they, ve hands, but they

but they walk not : heir throat. They

them; so is every

be that God has

is to worship such

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dge will be our

and obey the true,

hat he was a Christ-iz years old.

as she seated her-

ployed in sewing,

some more about

isin of Emily's, for

nd Emily had loved

ow dead. He had

one week before

her mother. Mrs.

shall call Emily's

tle nephew almost

sick. For a year

n friends had rejoi-

given his heart to

iness he had given

told Emily some-

esignation, but she

sister's house only

ot had time to talk

Now, however, she

s request, by say-

willingly tell you

eath was so peace-

to talk about him.

s, the physician had

e to be beyond the

immediately to his

e with a sweet smile.

He bore his suf-

He was a very

enile Wesleyan.

fast, and when the could not live many him, and said, ' I hen.' These were He motioned afternd when she asked if the Saviour was l smiled so sweetly. hat very smile upon s last breath, I felt than like thanking t passage to heaven. pped speaking, and ivering lips showed much moved by her

ANSWERED.

d at the present day. ire heard a minister ns would not go to need her mind. When eated it to her mother, never pray." 4" I can-"Yes, mother, you tle girl. "I tell you the mother angrily. or you." She knelt forgive my mother, **Ö** Lord forgive om getting drunk." t a tavern, drinking, d finding his daughhim and his wife, his This conduct of of the hopeful con-

TELEVILLE papers, that three

old, were found not ew-York on a cold because they had Children that have hem, and comfortable p them warm, should ankful to God, and en that are often cold

burn 1, Oswego 1.

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ing receipt.

Mosaic laws which is done away or abolished by the gospel, it must be those penalties which were attached to the violation of the several parts of the or after abjuration shall not go, or shall return Mosaic ritual. It is that feature of it, which the Apostle Paul calls the ministration of death, than which he says the gospel is much more glorious. In this great truth, all believers in Christianity rejoice. If it were not so, the adulteress and the adulterer, the blasphemer of Jehovah, and the reviler of his parents, must, on conviction, be put to

death, with the violator of the Sabbath day. One might naturally expect, that persons holding that the Sabbath was peculiarly Jewish, and as such was done away with the Mosaic dispensation, would permit the Lord's day to rest upon its own popular merits. But one popular sect has a great influence upon another in things which they observe in common. Hence the prevalence of Puritan notions respecting the Sabbath.

Some Presbyterians claim for the Christian church a continuation of the Jewish religion, with little change, except of religious rites, by virtue of the Abrahamic covenant. "The Jewish Society before Christ, and the Christian Society after Christ, are one and the same church in different dispensation. In fact, the Christian church is a branch of the Abrahamic." W. L. Macalla, on Baptism.

It is not surprising, that with such sentiments as these, "the Puritans, those stern defenders of the faith once delivered to the saints, and from whom we have received the priceless inheritance of our civil and *religious* privileges, should have the immortal honor of first giving to the world the (modern Christian) Sabbath." The individual who first promulgated the true doctrine of the (modern) Christian Sabbath, was the Rev. Nicholas Bound, D. D., of Norton, in the county of Suffolk, England. About the year 1595, he published a famous book, entitled, "Sabbathum veretis et Novi Testamenti; or, the true doctrine of the Sabbath. So says the Theological Review, Vol. 1, No. 3 1844. This book met with a very general ap proval among the Puritan party; and among the pious and devout of those times, the observation of a first day Sabbath became a capital part of what was considered evangelical religion. But this feature of their faith was warmly opposed by the writings of Theophilus Brabourne, Dr. Peter Heylyn, and others. However, being cruelly harassed and persecuted by Elizabeth Tudor, James Stuart, and his son Charles, successively monarchs of England, after various efforts to find repose, in 1627, an association of Puritans residing in Dorchester, England, and vicinity, was formed for the purpose of planting a colony in New Engpers published in this land, to which they and their brethren might recity 16, Brooklyn 3, pair, and, in seclusion and safety, worship God ac-Springs 3, Buffalo 4, Utica 1, Lockport 1, cording to the dictates of conscience. They obtained from the Plymouth Company a grant of the territory which now comprises a part of the State of Massachusetts, and sent over, under the direction of John Endicott, a small number of people to ET, NEW YORK. begin a plantation. These, in September, landed at a place called by the Indians Naumkeak, and by themselves Salem. One great object of ged when payment is de months, at which time all car will be considered due the Puritans, in retiring to the unoccupied regions of New England, was to establish a commonwealth as nearly upon the model of that of the Jews, as be acknowledged both in the difference of circumstances would admit. To intil arrearages are paid accomplish this object, they deemed it necessaryblisher. and remittances, should and at a general court, held in 1631, they ordained -that none but those who had made a profession Spruce St., New York

ligion, he shall be imprisoned till he conform; and f he shall not conform in three months, he shall abjure the relm; which, if he shall refuse to do, without license, he shall be guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy. And whether he shall abjure or not, he shall forfeit his goods, and shal forfeit his lands during life."

poration, or enjoy the privilege of voting. See

This law was enforced with much rigor by Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and Charles II. Of course it bore hard upon the Puritans; it drove Mr. John Robinson and his congregation to Leyden in Holland, and afterwards to Massachusetts Bay. Finding an asylum in the wilderness for their faith, and freedom for their religious opinions, others soon followed them. Why then not make it the home of the free for all sects, acknowledging one Almighty Maker, and looking to one common Redeemer for the salvation of their souls ? Why enact that every man must become a member of one of the churches of their standing order, before he could be admitted a member of a civil corporation, or enjoy the privilege of voting ? It may be that they considered it a necessary provision for the safety of their ecclesiastical order and civil polity; but they must have known, that this was the professed object of the arbitrary and persecuting laws of England. The conviction, therefore, still forces itself upon our minds, that with all their high professions, and undoubted self-denial, they suffered the feelings of the man to outstrip the Christian, and designed to retaliate upon their opponents. Doubtless, however, it was associated in their minds with a pious zeal for an Abrahamc Christian church ; and they considered it author-

ized by the examples set them in the divinely instituted penalties of the Jewish commonwealth. It was under this form of government, and amid these attendant circumstances, that the first Sunday laws were enacted in America. It was no surprising thing, therefore, that when the Quakers appeared in New England, in 1656, with their no-Sabbath sentiments, "a law was passed prohibiting Quakers from coming into the colony, imfence, and of death upon such as should return after banishment." Four individuals were actually executed under this law. Such, we say, was the origin of the Sunday laws now in force in these United States. To the influence, in our State Governments, of worthy successors of these Puritans who have the immortal honor of first giving to

To the worshipful, the members of the Common Hall of the City of Richmond :

The petition of the subscribers, Israelites, residing within the limits of the City, humbly sheweth : That your petitioners are members of a religious community, the object of whose constant endeavor it has always been to demean themselves as order-loving and law-obeying citizens, and they aver, that they may favorably compare with any other portion of the community, in respect to honesty, fair-dealing, and moral deportment. They ascribe this general evidence of good citizenship to the religion which it is their happiness to profess, which has descended to them from a long line of virtuous ancestors, and which, in this free State of Virginia, which knows no distinction

and the Bill of Rights of our venerable Common- confession or extreme unction, the partaking of wealth. The Israelites of Virginia have been the sacrament, or the frequenting of churches, or

a Sabbath, and no other. They themselves ask main so unmolested, from the security guaranteed is a grave matter, worthy of consideration; for if shall be present at any assembly, meeting, or con- Richmond, Va., have taken considerable trouble to rest on their Sabbath, and they contend that no and they appeal to each and all of you, from your class of citizens has a right, on constitutional own knowledge you have of them, whether they grounds, to require them to rest on the first or any do not deserve, from their uniform good conduct other day. It is not evidently an observance to be left in undisturbed enjoyment of all the lib without which society could not exist : hence they erties and privileges of freemen, which they have deem that society at large has no concern with hitherto enjoyed in common with their fellowthe observance of a Sabbath, as is the case with citizens.

compulsory honesty, the abstinence from homicide Your petitioners wish also to state, that it is and incest, which infractions, if tolerated, would | not for the sake of any profit Sunday labor might subvert the structure of civil government, by un- bring them, that they ask for the revocation of dermining the basis on which society rests for its the to them obnoxious ordinance; for if this were security. Your petitioners are perfectly well all, they would cheerfully submit. But it is beaware, that there is a strong tide setting in favor cause it acts as a bounty to other persuasions, as of keeping more strictly than formerly the first an acknowledemgnt on the part of the city of a par day of the week as a Sabbath, and they know ticular system or systems of religion, that they that the term "Lord's Day," formerly in vogue, complain; and they sincerely think that any unhas lately given way in most cases to the Jewish prejudiced person will come to the same concluterm Sabbath, which signifies rest-by which per- | sion-that the keeping of the Sunday is no-subversion of terms the heads of the dominant church- | ject for municipal regulation, but ought to be rees have endeavored to make it appear that their ferred to the exclusive action of the various minisadopted day of rest and worship is indeed the bib- ters of the gospel, who may, if they can do so by lically ordained day of rest. Now, your petition- persuasion, induce every inhabitant of the land to ers mean to assert, that even if this assertion be rest on this day. It is indeed an anomaly in a true, and that Sunday keeping is a portion of the free and equal country, for the ministers just mendecalogue enactment, it would still be one of tioned to invoke the aid of the civil power to enthose religious observances over which, of right, able them to get their day of irest universally rethe civil power of this happy republic has no con- spected; and your petitioners hope that your hontroll any more than over Jewish circumcision, orable body will clearly distinguish that in grantinfant baptism of the Episcopal and Presbyterian ing such a request, you take away, by so much Churches, the immersion of adults of the Baptists, as it is granted, the rights of those who entertain or the confession and extreme unction of the Ro- different views with regard to the necessity of man Catholic body. The policy of the State of keeping another day, or of those who deem it im-Virginia, was never intended to favor any reli- material to keep any day of rest at all. Virginia gious dogmas; these were left to individuals to has always been foremost in the upholding of libchoose at their pleasure; and only by implication | eral principles. The resolutions of '98 are justly as against good morals, can any system of wor- the boast of our Commonwealth. Your petitionship, even the absurdities of Paganism, be pre- ers earnestly call upon your worshipful body to vented through the legitimate enactments of Legislatures or City Councils.

among its children, secured to them without mo- body to step aside out of the usual course of conlestation or hindrance from any religious or po- servators of the public peace to enact a compul. stitutionally enjoy, were it not for the late ordinance litical quarter, by those blessed instruments of sory keeping of the Sunday, by declaring it to be and the old State law, which is a dead letter upon freedom of body and of conscience, the Constitu- Sabbath, your petitioners see no limits why next the statute book tion of the United States, and the Constitution you might not deem infant or adult baptism, the

long known for their sterling character; few in. all of these acts combined, as legitimate subjects deed have been subjected to arrest and trial for of your vigilance, and to enforce them or any one any crime, and the prisons and penitentiaries, they of them, by an imposition of fines and imprisonconfidently assert, will exhibit but a small portion ment. Your petitioners are well aware that no of their inmates as belonging to their co-religion. such attempt against the liberty of conscience is ists. Your petitioners may with pride refer to dreamt of; but they especially, since they are in posing the penalty of banishment upon the first of- the names of some of their predecessors who have the minority, they will admit immensely so, if descended to an honorable grave, some of them compared with the Christian population, feel themin extreme old age, rarely reached except by the selves impelled to raise their voice respectfully pursuit of the strictest temperance and virtue; but solemnly against this first breach of their right and they claim that such men as Moses Myers, by your legislating for a class, not the whole of of Norfolk, Israel and Jacob I. Cohen, Samuel the community, which you represent. Your pe-Myers, Jacob Mordecai, Solomon Jacobs, Joseph | titioners would respectfully call your attention to Marx, Zalma Rehine, Baruch and Manuel Judah, one fact, that there are many Christians even in and many others, have left their examples in many Virginia, who conscientiously reject the Sunday, respects as merchants and citizens, to be safely and keep the Jewish Sabbath as a day of rest. America the true doctrine of the modern Christian followed by others. In times, too, when the coun- If, therefore, many Christians observe the first day Sabbath, we owe the perpetuation of the Sunday try was in danger from invasion by a foreign foe, of the week, there are others who attach no sa-

aid them in making a stand against the spirit of

sectarian domination, which is now threatening, If, now, it is in the power of your worshipful by slow degrees, to foist itself upon our country, and to restore them to the rights they would con-

And your petitioners, will ever play.

ROBERT HALL.

Early in the year 1799, Mr. Hall was attacked by a violent fever, which threatened his life, so that in his own apprehension he was for some days on the borders of eternity. The state of his mind at this solemn season may be collected from a letter to the Rev. James Phillips:

"I have never before felt my mind so calm and happy. Filled with the most overwhelming sense of my unworthiness, my mind was supported merely by a faith in Christ crucified. I would not for the world have parted with that text, . The blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin.' I had never before seen such a beauty and a grandeur in the way of salvation by the death of Christ, as on that occasion. I am fully persuaded the evan gelical doctrines alone are able to support the mind in the near view of death and judgement. May you and I be more and more grounded in laws upon our statute books at the present day. the Israelites of Richmond snatched up arms at credness to it: how then can your worshipful body a conviction of their truth and acquainted with their power! It is to these doctrines the revelation of Christ is chiefly indebted for its efficacy on the hearts and lives of men." Humility and love will do great things towards unanimity; but forced unanimity is the highest refinement of spiritual tyranny. It is being compelled to believe as the church believes, and that not only on subjects clearly revealed and of great importance, but in matters of mere opinion, in which the most upright minds may differ, and to which no standard can apply. What can he who exalteth himself above all that is called God," do more than set up his decisions as the word of God, and require men on pain of excommunication to receive them ? [Rev. Andrew Fuller.

These facts make it plain, that the idea of Sunday being the Sabbath is Puritan in its origin, and that make the Christian church one and the same with the Jewish, with new laws suited to their ideas of Christianity.

It is not our object, in this article, to discuss the theological question which this subject involves; but to prove the position, that our Sunday laws are Jewish and Puritan in their character and origin. Passages without number can be brought from the writings of the most distinguished Presbyterians to prove the same fact. No point, however, on which they treat, places the subject in a more conspicuous light than their admissions respecting the Sabbath law, a few instances of which we will now give :---

"That we have a precept or a passage of Scrip- insure its safety. ture saying, in so many terms, that Christ or the

the first alarm, and at the memorable attack on attempt to fix with certainty, the proper day of the frigate Chesapeake, they were found foremost the Sabbath, upon the mere clamor of those who amidst those who hastened forward to be ready profess to be the sole expounders of religion? the restrictions for its observance are from the at the call of their country. They felt themselves Your petitioners, indeed, do not see how any one

same source. They produced it by an attempt to blessed that their limbs were free and their hands can defend, upon the broad ground of equality, unshackled to serve the country which looked under the law, the wholesale condemnation of one upon them as children, dear alike with all other portion of citizens, for differing upon the propriety persuasions; and they were rejoiced, that feeble of resting on any given day. Suppose the Israel as might be their aid, small though their numbers ites and Seventh-day Baptists should be the mawere, they could strike at least one blow against jority in any community in this State, would not the enemy who threatened the peace of their fire- the hue and cry of persecution be raised against sides ; for the country, too, was theirs-they were them, through the whole length and breadth of the part of the legislative power, alike in the eye of land, for compelling Catholics, Episcopalians, the law, not distinguished by any disqualification and Methodists, to close their places of business and retire from the field and workshops at sunbecause of their belief or religious conduct. Your petitioners have for their part always en- down of the sixth day of the week? Your petertained the highest affection for the soil of the titioners admit that such an act would be an out-State, which is theirs, either by birth or adoption, rage upon the rights of those classes, and with and they mean that should-which God in his their present mode of thinking, much as they hon-

mercy forfend—the enemy threaten again our or the day ordained to them as sacred by their beloved country, to be foremost among its defend- blessed religion, they would raise their voice ers, and to lavish treasure, blood, and counsel, to against those of our fellow-Israelites, who should the river, that whatsoever Ezra the Priest, the

With these feelings animated, your petitioners neighbors.

BIBLICAL CURIOSITY.—The 21st verse of Ezra. chapter 7, contains every letter in the alphabet. and is the only one thus distinguished : "And I, even I, Artaxerxes the King, do make attempt so to outrage the rights of their Christian scribe of the law of God of Heaven, shall require of you, it shall be done speedily."

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, February 26, 1846.

PROGRESS OF THE BILL OF EQUAL BIGHTS. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :---

DEAR SIR,-I have had some difficulty in keeping you apprised of the progress of the bill before the Legislature of this State, (New Jersey,) to secure to the Seventh-day People, their religious rights ; and from an evident disposition in many of the members of the Assembly, " to choke it off," I can scarcely acquaint you, now, of its present situation and prospects.

When the Bill came up for consideration, Mr. Townsend, (a Methodist preacher,) made a determined opposition to it, and endeavored "to the seventh day ? damn it with faint praise" of our people; and he succeeded in creating prejudice against it, by insinuations and suspicions against its design intimating, as I understand from a member, that it contained power which might hereafter be used to force the first-day people to observe the seventh day, just as they now force us to observe their day. This is not set forth so openly in his published speech; but he did not hesitate to say: "Sir, I would suspect, from the vague and indefinite character of this bill, that there is something intended that is not expressed ; some acqui sition of privileges and powers, of a special and exclusive kind, which, if possessed, would lead to the infringement of the rights of others, composing a large majority of our fellow citizens;" thus conveying the impression that it might or would be used to impose the observance of the seventh day upon other Christians; which all interested in the matter would peremptorily repudiate. It is a disingenuous and dishonest imputation-the language of the bill authorizes no such inference.* It is the coinage of a contracted, an unchristian-like mind, though uttered by a professed minister of the cross.

To save the bill from defeat, endangered by men! and claim the privileges of freemen !! If this insidious and invidious attack, a friend the Legislature pass a partial law, in defiance of moved that it be re-committed for amendment; the mover designing to append part of the Rhode Island law, allowing the Seventh-day Baptists to enjoy their immunities within their own settlements. As this does not meet the principle involved, I determined to rally our friends in Middlesex and Essex, and have them repair to Trenton on Monday last; as the "Revised Act," which contains all the former obnoxious features of the old law, was postponed, at the instance of the same gentleman, until the following day, (Tuesday,) that our friends might come on and have it amended to meet their views. But the severe storm of the 12th inst. prevented me from venturing out from home that distance, under those circumstances. However, I wrote to Mr. Phillips, the Chairman of the Committee stating, that in case of the failure of any of our nity. friends being on the ground at that time, to make report, from the Select Committee, before the Revised Act on Vice and Immorality should come up on Tuesday last.-That in case there were any just apprehensions of the kind alluded to above, (but which I regarded as a disingenuous ruse to defeat the bill,) to report the same bill with the following proviso, as the amendment :---" Provided, That, inasmuch as it is the design of this Act to declare the religious equality, rights, and privileges of all the citizens of the State, and to exonerate all persons who religiously observe the seventh day of the week as the the supreme tribunal of the land, to set aside Sabbath, from being forced to keep two days of every week holy, and exempt them from the penalties imposed by the Act entitled ' An Act for the Suppression of Vice and Immorality,' passed March 16th, A. D. 1798, for pursuing their lawful occupations on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday,-this Act shall not be so construed as to impose any penalties on those persons who religiously observe the first day of the week as the Sabbath, in pursuing their lawful occupations on the seventh day, commonly called Saturday." I further urged, that if this amendment was not adopted by the Committee, (of which I did not entertain very sanguine expectations, as you cannot fail to discover it contains a considerable sprinkling of irony,) they make report, recommending the repeal of all of the fourth section of the old law, after the word "discharged," which would remove the most obnoxious parts. It would then make this provision for the Seventhday people-a just and righteous award to them :---Sect. IV. If any person charged with having labored or worked on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be brought be. fore a justice of the peace to answer the informthere prove, to the satisfaction of the said justice, that he or she uniformly keeps the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, and habitually defendant shall be discharged. I also addressed a letter, ûnder cover to Mr. Phillips, to any of our friends who might appear not had any tidings in relation to it. I have carefully examined the daily proceedings of the Assembly, as reported for the public prints, but have not seen any report from the committee, legiance to the "King of kings, to conciliate science in a single instance. nor any notice of further action on the Revised

Bill on Vice and Immorality. By the proceed- right to abridge that religious freedom secured commonly issued in the worst kind of despotism. ings of Monday, the 9th inst., I find the consid- to them by the Constitution of the commoneration of this bill postponed until Thursday, wealth.

It would have been the part of wisdom, of 12th inst.; but I have not seen any further postponement to Tuesday, as informed, private- true policy, for the friends of the existing law on Vice and Immorality, to have passed the act ly, by a member; neither can I find any proceedings in the matter since that time. Whether "Granting Equal Rights," or have stricken out it remains in statu quo, or has been pushed the penalties in that law against those who rethrough in its original state, I cannot learn. I ligiously observe the seventh day as the Sabbath am afraid that there is a determined purpose It would, then, be left resting quietly in its place. But the flagrant injustice of denying them their

Who are these Seventh-day Baptists, and indisputable rights, has roused the attention of what are they contending for ? say many of the thousands. All the Friends have been looking supercilious, invested with a "little brief author- on with intense interest. They are becoming ity," and why are they not content to enjoy, in alarmed at the usurpations of authority by those quietness, the "undoubted privilege" of meet- who assume to tolerate and restrain religious freeing together and worshiping the Almighty on dom. And another class, whose name is Legion

other Christians have to cry, Dog ! dog !! and jealous of these approaches to union of " church they have to entreat other denominations to toler- and state," shadowed forth in the stringent meaate them ? No! They are a large body of sures, to enforce the observance of the first day Government-whole villages abandon the Catholic evangelical followers of the Lord Jesus, who of the week. They will be heard not only in faith en masse; and within a few weeks, not less are "well spoken of by all people." Their the halls of legislation, but at the polls. W. M. F.

Bordentown, February 20th, 1846.

THE SABBATH A CIVIL INSTITUTION. a means of judging of the soundness of this doc- were confined in dark cells. They were threatentrine, let us look at some of the consequences ed with still severer treatment, but were so fotunate according to the dictates of His law, who is the which have followed its adoption. keep "the commandments of men." They contend, that they are entitled to the same consid-

his subjects needed every night in the week for their steps toward Italy and France. rest, and therefore made a law, that at the tolling of the curfew bell all fires and lights should be ex- is exerting himself for the relief of his subjects. It tinguished, that all good citizens might retire to undisturbed rest at the same time. That was a

civil institution! It was something pertaining to effect of which will be that there will be no more society in those times. So likewise Queen Elizabeth thought her sub- Popish ambassador will be maintained at the Rus-

The laws of the Jewish theocracy recognized this distinction; for in all sacred matters the high- Book which Bro. Samuel Davison has proposed to priest was the authorized judge, and all matters of publish. In answer to such inquiries, we are redoubt in the other courts were referred to him as quested to state, that some weeks ago Mr. Davison the ultimate judge, and he was to carry them to referred the subject to a number of brethren for adthe Shekinah for decision in the holy of holies. Read Deut. 17: 8 to 13. Let this distinction be made apparant in all our legislatures, and the Sunday laws cannot be maintained. It has been by cast-

ing dust into the eyes of the people, that they have been led into the Puritan trap.

PERSECUTION OF ROMAN CATHOLICS IN BUSSIA It is said that one great object before the Russian Government at the present time, is to have the Catholics converted to the Greek Church. To -who have been taught from their cradles, to bring about conversion, all means are employed-Are they a band of heretics and outcasts, that lisp "freedom," and "equal rights," are becoming corruption, persuasion, intimidation, and brutality

Great success is the reward of the exertions of the Whether these conversions are sincere, is another question. *

This anxiety for the conversion of the Catholics government to provide for such a rest. This doc- in the Cologne Gazette, says that ninety-seven of to the See of Jerusalem, had made choice of M. trine is repeated with a great flourish in our legis- these priests have been compelled to work as day Belson to fill that post. M. Belson, like Dr. Alexlative halls, and the conclusion is thought to be ir- laborers in one of the towns of Russia. They ander, originally belonged to the Jewish persua-

S. D.

as to effect their escape. Some them have made

But the Pope is awake to these movements, and seems that a treaty of commerce is about to be entered into between the Papal States and Russia, the

persecution of the Catholics in Russia-that a

THE NEW HYMN-BOOK.-Inquiries are frequently made respecting the progress of the new Hymnvice as to the course he should pursue. They unanimously recommended the preparation of a Circular to the several Associations, stating the reasons for wishing to publish a new Book, and requesting each Association to appoint one or more delegates to meet at Shiloh, N. J., in August next. (just before the sitting of the General Conference,) for the purpose of considering the matter, revising the selection which has been made or making a new selection, and deciding upon the best means to secure its publication if thought advisable.

"THE ORIGINAL SABBATH UNCHANGED."-Mr. Begg's valuable articles on this subject have been crowded out for a few weeks past, by the press of matter relating to Sunday Legislation, which it was thought important to lay before our readers at this particular juncture. We have several chapters now on hand, the publication of which we shall commence soon and continue regularly.

THE BISHOPRIC' OF JERUSALEM.—The Augsburg Gazette publishes intelligence from Berlin, to the effect that the Prussian Government, which now has the privilege of appointing a Protestant Bishop

DISCUSSION ON SLAVERY.—A Mr. Howe has been delivering lectures at Rochester against Abo-William, the Conqueror of England, thought their way into Prussia, and others have directed litionism, showing it to be directly repugnant to peachment of the character and conduct of the patriarchs, of prophets, of apostles, and of our blessed Lord and Saviour himself. He is to be replied to by Mr. Porter, an Abolitionist.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CATHOLICS.—We have already noticed the geommendation of Dr. Wisejects needed mother church's parish prayers, and sian Court-and that overal concessions will be man, that prayers should be offered in the Catholic

General

DOINCS

The SENATE Was on veek in hearing long s question. Messrs. Ha were the principal spea The House of Re consideration, but did n ing six millions of do and arming of ten in They passed a bill giv dow of a revolutionary her husband was rec United States at the also passed a bill in r bers, which allows eight miles travel between and the Capitol, the d the nearest mail route distance is over twelv age to be ten dollars distance. It also requ

fore drawing his mile with the Clerk, that h distance for which he

FOBEIGN NEWS

The foreign new left Liverpool on th looked for with intens cilitate its arrival in presses were run by Nova Scotia to the B land by steamboat--and thence to Ne power. The mess during the forenoon The news is impo

ing in England res pacific, and that \$ mended an immedia repeal of the Corn I Opening of Parli

On Thursday, J opened by the Que extract from the Qu

has led to a cruel persecution of those who could We are often told by grave divines, that man not be brought over by persuasion, particularly the needs a weekly rest, and hence it is the duty of priests. A letter dated at Berlin, and published resistible, that the Sabbath is a civil institution. As were afterwards banished to Tobolsk, where they sion, but latterly embraced Protestantism.

the guarantee of the Constitution, to secure the observers of the first day of the week, not only from molestation, but from having their "sensibilities pained," and restrain all others, to sanctify that day, the Seventh-day People, (although they do not set up the pretension,) have just as good a right, under the Constitution of the State -the fundamental law of the land-and with which all the statutes must be made to harmonize, or may at any moment be quashed,-to demand, that they be protected, not only from molestation, but from having their sensibilities pained. They ask not this. They would never have thought, for an instant, of asking legislation to secure to them their Sabbath, nor to impose it upon others. They leave that to men's consciences and the moral sense of the commu-

prevailing, to trample upon our rights.

standing, for piety and godliness, is not inferior

to any other sect in the State. They are men,

and citizens of the State, on an equality with all

others-entitled to all the privileges and immu-

nities of other men. They are freemen-inde-

pendent freemen !---integral parts of the body

politic-who have the same claims as others to

What do they contend for ? Their unaliena-

ble rights-the right to worship God Almighty

Law-Giver in Zion, and not be compelled to

eration as any other class of citizens; they deny

the prerogative of any secular power to enact

any laws, giving exclusive privileges to any sect,

or combination of sects, or of imposing penalties

on others for non-conformity. They are free-

protection, and who will maintain them.

Has it come to this in America-the land freedom !—the boasted asylum for the oppressed of all nations-that a religious society of " good report" is put under ban? What has been gained by our forefathers, having left the iron glebe of despotism ? Our democratic legislators say, "We may enjoy our seventh-day Sabbath." But they say more : " You must also keep holy the first day." Where do they derive any such authority from the Constitution-our Magna Charta ? We deny it, and, if forced, will defy it to an issue-not by force, but by appeal to and wipe from the statute books so infamous a law. Where is the country in Europe, at the present day, that would not grant us the privilege of meeting together on the seventh day? A Romish or Moslem hierarchy would not withhold that "boon." What peculiar privileges, then, do we enjoy as American citizens-as citizens of New Jersey ? Absolutely none. If the dominant party may force us to keep days holy, not enjoined by the Scriptures, what is to prevent them from forcing us to support a state or national ecclesiastical establishment? And if permitted to progress in their usurpations of authority, who knows how soon we may be placed

under that yoke? O America ! America ! fallen art thou-fallen like Lucifer-when thou beliest thy principles, and descendest to persecute the saints for their faith. O shame ! shame ! where is thy blush?

est number," is a *political* axiom-applies only | ers of our National and State Constitutions wisely to civil enactments, and has no relevancy what- determined that in the United States of America,

ever to religious immunities. Men, in forming they should be forever separated. While our citia Constitution, especially in a republic, com- zens voluntarily associate themselves together, and pound natural rights, to secure civil protection; peaceably observe such laws and institutions as ation and charge thereof, and shall then and but they never compromit religious faith and re- they believe to be of divine requirement, the Conligious rights. They may be wrenched from stitution of our country assures them, that the laws means are used to prevent the escape of slaves. them by arbitrary power, not by voluntary con- which are made for the peace of State society shall The reader may judge how "contented and hapabstains from all recreation, and devotes the day cession. Our government is a government protect them; but they absolutely forbid the enpy" the slaves must be to induce them to run away to the exercise of religious worship, then such professing to be separated entirely from any ec- forcement of a single religious tenet or observance under such circumstances :---clesiastical power or control. The rights of by the laws of the States. Every sect acknowl-NEGRO DOGS .- The undersigned, having bought conscience are set apart under the elementary edging one Amighty Creator and Ruler of the the entire pack of Negro Dogs, (of the Hays principles of the compact, and range not among the world, is entitled to the common benefit of our & Allen stock,) he now proposes to catch runaway Ne-groes. His charges will be Three Dollars per day for at Trenton, to attend to our interests; but have category of expedients, to secure the proper ad-State laws. If they were but one in a million of hunting, and Fifteen Dollars for catching, a runaway. He ministration of secular affairs. There was no the whole population, it would make no difference resides 31 miles North of Livingston, near the lower such traffic of religious liberty, in organizing to the spirit and intent of the Constitutions; they Jones' Bluff road. Nov. 6, 1845—6m our government-there was no such barter of al- forbid all infringement upon the rights of con-ANOTHER.—The Paris (Ky.) Citizen recently

she and her Parliament enacted, that "Every per- made by the Russian Government to the Cathson not having reasonable excuse, shall resort to olics.

their parish church or chapel, or upon reasonable let thereof, to some usual place where common prayer shall be used, on every Sunday and holiday, on pain of punishment by the censures of the church, or of forfeiting for every offence twelve pence." And again,--" Every person above the age of sixteen, who shall not repair to some church, or chapel, or usual place of common prayer, shall forfeit for every month twenty pounds sterling. And if he shall forbear for twelve months, he shall be bound to good behavior till he conform." And so also to preserve the morals of the youth uncorrupted it was enacted again,-" Every schoolmaster keeping any public or private school, and every person instructing or teaching any youth in any house or private family, as a tutor or schoolmaster, shall, before his admission, subscribe before the ordinary, the declaration of conformity to the liturgy of the Church of England, on pain of being disabled to hold the said school. And if any schoolmaster, or other person, be found instructing or teaching youth in any private house or family, as tutor or schoolmaster, before license obtained from the bishop or ordinary of the diocese, and before such subscription as aforesaid, he shall for

the first offence be imprisoned three months, for the second and every other offence be imprisoned three months, and forfeit five pounds sterling." These were some of the civil institutions of England. Verily, Charles the Second must have been

a very religious king; and he and his Parliament very watchful over the morals of the youth. We have no such civil laws in these degenerate times ! Yet that Charles ordered the "Book of Sports" to

be read in the churches after divine service on Sunday. When learned divines, and gentlemen legislators, call Sunday, or the Sabbath, "a civil institution," are they ignorant of the meaning of their own language ?---or do they intend to impose upon the simplicity of other people? In the common acceptation of the term, it signifies something relating to the association of men under a state or human government, in distinction from society regulated by ecclesiastical or divine rule. In the monarchies of Europe, these have been amalga-

mated, under specious pretences, but really to subserve despotic purposes. Having witnessed the The plea of "the greatest good of the great- evils which they brought upon mankind, the fram-

COST OF A WAR WITH ENGLAND.-The venerable Albert Gallatin has published in the National Intelligencer a series of letters on the Oregon Question. At the conclusion of them, he enters at considerable length upon a calculation of the expenses of a war with England. From the best data, he thinks the expense of such a war would not be less than \$65,000,000 per year. To this he adds for

other expenses \$12,000,000-making the cost of supporting the Government for each year of a wa to amount to \$77,000,000. He thinks, also, that the effect of a war would be to reduce the yearl revenue from customs at least one half, so that the revenue from all sources would not exceed \$14, 000,000. This sum, subtracted from the annual expenses of Government as above stated, would leave \$63,000,000 to be raised each year during the war by loans and taxes. To those who are not moved by the higher moral considerations in volved in a war, these estimates ought to serve as warning.

PRAYER FOR PEACE .---- The ministers of the Recollected by the collectors of the State taxes, and form Dutch Churches in this city held a meeting some weeks ago, at which the topic of conversation was the duty of the Church of Christ to labor and pray for the preservation of peace. It was unanimously agreed by those present, that they would make this the subject of discourse on Sunday last, which day, being the 22d of the month, and the anniversary of the birth of Washington, seems peculiarly appropriate to the purpose for which it period of service! was chosen.

Catholic faith. It appears that three French Arch. bishops and twenty Bishops have complied with the recommendation.

GOOD EXAMPLE .--- It is said that Rev. Samuel L. Southard has declined the call to be assistant Rector of Trinity Church. As the salary and perquisites realize about \$5,000 per annum, and he is at present only in the receipt of \$1,700, the circumstance has excited no little surprise.

CHANGE OF NAME .--- The name of the village of Andover, in the town of Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y., has been changed to Lowell, by a meeting of the inhabitants of that village. The name of the Post Office has been changed from Republican to Lowell, by the Postmaster General.

TAX ON THE COLORED POPULATION .- A bill has been introduced into the Maryland Legislature by Mr. Hoover, of Frederick county, for levying a tax of two dollars per annum on all colored male inhabitants of the State over twenty-one years of age and under fifty-five, and of one dollar on every female over eighteen and under forty-five, to be

devoted to the use of the Colonization Society. In case of the refusal to pay of a property-holder or house-keeper, his or her goods are to be seized and sold; if not a property-holder, the body of the non-paying person is to be seized and hired out to the lowest bidder who will agree to pay the tax; and in case of not being able to hire said delinquents out, they are to be sold to any person who will pay the amount of tax and costs for the lowest

Publications Received.

HOLY TIME-The Scriptural Time for commencing and closing the Weekly Sabbath. New York: SAMUEL DAVISON-1846. pp. 32. The design of this little work is sufficiently indicated by its title. It is only necessary to say, that the author hasdone ample justice to his subject. By collecting together the principal texts of Scripture which relate to the time of commencing the Sabbath, and appending to them such remarks as are necessary to show their bearings, he has furnished a manual which cannot fail to be useful, and for which he deserves thanks.

A Syllogistic Depence of Believers' BAPTISM, by Rev. Benjamin Keach; to which is prefixed a Memoir of his Life, also Remarks, and the Commission Limited, by Joseph S. Baker,

This is the second number of a quarterly pub lication called the Periodical Library. If the number before us is a fair specimen of those to be light she regards H difficulty :---

> " The Conventio the course of last y pression of the slav into immediate exe tion of the two Pow is my desire that of understanding which may always be en of humanity, and t I regret that the co tain and the United tory on the North though they have peated negotiation may be assured th tional honor shall this question to B ation.

> > Sir Robert

On the 27th of sented to the Hou tion to the Corn I that he will be ab as his propositions tural interests of tract will not bet

" He proposed to 5s per cwt. of such importan proposed in future moving that duty ture of any prote a benefit upon it. wheat-flour, shou gentleman would been recently pa and rape cake, th the removal of th service to the ag Honorable Baror of duty which he portation of foreig fish, stating that reduced to half. clesof agricultur as distinct from repeal of duty. mal food would All animals from introduced on th he should ther would contain a date, grainfof a He. proposed, ho tion should be n of duty, and the limited to the bill would conu when the chan on the first of B and wheat, sh nominal duty w

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PUSEYISM RISING -The English papers say hat the celebrated Dr. Pusey, at the expiration of his three years' suspension, appeared on a recent Sunday in the pulpit of the Cathedral Church of Oxford; and, so great was the anxiety to hear him, that the struggles at the door for admission savored more of the theatre than the house of prayer The attendance exceeded all previous experience. Great numbers came purposely from London ; and the reporters of the daily press were sent down to place the sermon before the world.

A CHANGE.—The Lowell Courier informs us that Rev. Mr. Remington, for 20 years a Method ist preacher, formerly of Boston, and more recently of Lowell, has announced to his people his conversion to the faith of the Baptists, and his resignation of his pastoral charge.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—The following notice appears in an Alabama paper. It shows what

Penfield, Ga.-1846.

The following is the bill referred to. We insert it here for the purpose of showing how completely groundless is the suspicion expressed by the honorable and reverend Mr. Townsend :---

BE IT ENACTED : Sec. 1. That every inhabitant of this State who religiously observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, shall be allowed to enjoy all the rights, privileges and liberty, granted by the Constitution, as fully as are, or shall be secured by the law to those observing the first day of the week, any law to the contrary notwithstand-

Why should this be so? Évery good man becontained an advertisement of an auction sale to the arm of power and place a task-master over us. Might is not right; neither does the acci- lieves, that true religion is beneficial to human sotake place on the 12th inst. Among the articles dent of being a majority give any warrant to ciety. A nation becomes happy, prosperous, and to be sold are enumerated, 'twenty head of horses,' oppress the minority, however small that mi. honorable, in proportion as it as a righteous na-'fifty head of cattle,' 'one hundred head of hogs, nority may be. No government established by tion. Why, then, may not the forms of religion and 'twenty-two valuable negroes.' The latter are voluntary association, has ever any right to be enforced by civil law? Because the forms of represented to be 'as likely a set of blacks as can transcend the powers delegated to it, not for any religion are intended to be expressions of the state be found in any family in Kentucky.' Among purpose, nor under any assumed exigency. of the affections toward God, and of these human them are ' farm hands, blacksmith, carpenter, shoe Therefore they have no right to legislate in laws cannot, from their nature, take any cognimaker, house-servants, gardener, cooks, washers, matters of religious faith, nor have they any zance. Wherever it has been attempted it has &c.' Comment is unnecessary.

expected in future, the work can not be too highly recommended. Terms, 50 cents a year. Address, Jos. S. Baker, Penfield, Ga.

THE PULPIT, No. 3, for March, contains one sermon, several sketches of sermons, and a variety of miscellaneous matter. O. Scott, No. 5 Spruce st. THE SWEDENBORG LIBRARY, No. 8, treats of Correspondences and Representation in Heaven. WILLIAM GAMBREL. John Allen, 139 Nassau st.

THE CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE for March contains a beautiful plate of the City of Thyatira, Asia Minor. Its leading article is on "The Childhood of the Great Mozart," which is followed by a variety of valuable literary and religious matter. Published by D. Mead, 141 Nassau st. THE YOUTH'S CABINET for March shows a good deal of labor and taste on the part of both editor and publisher. We do not know of a more appropriate work for the young. D. Austin Woodworth, 135 Nassau st.

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

WRECK OF THE JOHN MINTURN.—Later accounts

It appears that the Pilot on board, when the ship

was got over the side was swamped, but they were

more successful with the long boat, and five sea-

General Intelligence.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

The SENATE was occupied nearly all of last eek in hearing long speeches upon the Oregon uestion. Messrs. Hannegan, Colquitt, and Dix, were the principal speakers. The House of Representatives had under consideration, but did not pass, a bill appropriating six millions of dollars for the construction and arming of ten iron steam vessels of war. They passed a bill giving a pension to every widow of a revolutionary soldier, upon showing that her husband was receiving a pension from the inited States at the time of his death. They also passed a bill in regard to the mileage of members, which allows eight dollars for every twenty miles travel between the residence of the member and the Capitol, the distance to be computed by the nearest mail route by land; and where the distance is over twelve hundred miles, the mileage to be ten dollars for every 100 miles over that distance. It also requires that each member, before drawing his mileage, shall file a certificate with the Clerk, that he has actually traveled the distance for which he claims mileage.

FOREIGN NEWS-ONE MONTH LATEB.

left Liverpool on the 4th of February, was looked for with intense interest. In order to facilitate its arrival in New-York, two rival ex. presses were run by horse from Halifax across Nova Scotia to the Bay of Fundy-thence to Portland by steamboat-thence by railroad to Boston -and thence to New-York by steam and horse power. The messengers reached New-York during the forenoon of Thursday.

The news is important. It shows that the feeling in England respecting Oregon is decidedly pacific, and that Sir Robert Peel has recommended an immediate modification and ultimate repeal of the Corn Laws.

Opening of Parliament—The Queen's Speech. On Thursday, January 22d, Parliament was opened by the Queen in person. The following extract from the Queen's speech, shows in what

a hundred men the loss sustained on the occasion. from this ill-fated vessel, show that there was no Two letters, quoted by the National, state that eight hundred men have remained buried under found an untimely grave. Only 13 out of 51 were the snow; other advices say six hundred, and that all the baggage, with provisions enough for above ten days, have been lost. The Algerie, which has also received private advices, has the struck, finding that his efforts to keep clear of the

following : . "Thirty officers has had their hands and feet land were unavailing, gave orders to run her on frozen. Five men and several horses of the de- the beach. She was put about, and struck in about tachment of African Chasseures have died of cold; fifteen out of eighty men of the wagon-train have perished. A grenadier company of the 43d has almost wholly disappeared. Almost all the native muleteers lost their lives on that terrible day. This unfortunate affair, of which we do not yet men and one passenger immediately got into her know the extent, has been duly construed by the and endeavored to take a line ashore, but in con-Arabs to our detriment : they have seen the hand of God in it."

Miscellaneous.

The Belfast Whig says, "We have within the ast few days, received accounts from various quarters respecting the state of the potatoe crop; and we are sorry to say, that they are in complete accordance with the worst representations made, since the existence of the disease was discovered."

> A letter from Germany, dated Berlin, January 23d, says, "The accounts we receive from our emigrants to the United States excite great ndignation. Hundreds and thousands of them, it seems, are suffering the direst distress from rely.

gration agents. The American Government re. ally ought to take some measures for the welfare The foreign news by the Cambria, which of the poor creatures who flock to their country

> agents. Our Government is warmly opposed to emigration."

of emigrants who, in the course of the last year, have embarked at Bremen alone for the transatantic countries, was 31,149, of whom 3,000 were bound for Texas.

most fearful outrage ; the cause, in each instance, complete protection. being connected with the letting of land. The robbery of fire arms, the posting of rockite notices,

Mansel, commanding the garrison at Limerick, had been obliged to send out a strong force to distry, near Castleconnell.

wrecks. The Montreal, a trader between London and Quebec, was lost on the 14th of January "The Convention concluded with France, in near Cape Chat, and every soul perished. The the course of last year, for the more effectual sup- Saxon, an American packet, bound to London from Boston, is believed to have foundered on the 17th, on a peer of rocks called the Ledges, near Red Head. The Laurel, of Quebec, was lost off is my desire that our present union, and the good the coast of Newfoundland, by coming in contact with a field of ice ; happily, the crew were saved. The ship Cambridge, from Liverpool, took off the crew, thirty-two persons, from the Lord Lynedoch, in a sinking state. Lloyd's books record the loss of the City of Shiras, in the Mindora Sea, with forty persons; the wreck of the Eastindiaman, and other calamities. A letter from Rome, of the 26th ultimo, says that the chestnuts, which in that country are, like the potatoes in the north of Europe, the principal food of the lower classes, have suffered from the same disease as the potatoes, and that scarcely one in ten is eatable. The grapes also have become already rotten, instead of remaining dry and fit for food until the end of February, as in ordinary times. The capital of Great Britain has a population estimated at 2,000,000 of souls, exclusive of strangers. The population of Paris now exceeds 900,-000; the population of Vienna is 330,000 souls; Berlin, 365,000; and St. Petersburgh, 476,000. The use of diseased potatoes in Ireland by the destitute poor is becoming, as was expected, a of such importance in the fattening of cattle, he frightful source of fever and diseasc. A fearful proposed in future to introduce duty free. In re- increase in the number of fever patients has taken place in the hospital of Fermoy. A young author, Mr. J. Christian Ross, destroyed himself in a coffee-house in Aldersgatestreet, London, by taking Prussic acid, in conse- Ocean, took a 100 bbl. sperm whale, in the blubquence of the rejection of one of his articles by ber of which was found the head and about a foot Blackwood.' One of the Ojibbeway Indians (the Bird of the Tempest) died at Brussels the other day, of the small-pox, and another (the King of the Bitterns) of duty which he intended to propose on the im- is dangerously ill. The former was baptized by portation of foreign butter, cheese, hops and cured a Roman Catholic clergyman a few hours before a piece of iron, but by no means improbable. fish, stating that in each case the duty would be his death. The other Indians are still at Ghent.

SUMMARY.

Common Vinegar consists of acetic acid largely exaggeration as to the number of persons who diluted with water; it contains also vegetable gluten, mucilage, sugar, extractive matter, and frequently malic, phosphoric, and tartaric acids, together with small proportions of sulphate of lime, sulphate of potash, and alcohol.

Rocks, and other earthy bodies, are composed of minerals. Sometimes a single kind of mineral forms the masses of sand, clay or rock ; but more fifteen minutes, and her mainmast and foremast often two or more mineral substances are aggrewere cut away to ease the ship, as the sea was gated to form those bodies. making breaches over her. The small boat which

At Paraid, in Transvlvania, there is a valley, the bottom and sides of which are pure rock salt.

Many of the ancient Athenians went bare-footed. The common people were clad in cloth We can give up our Foreign Commerce, and our sequence of the line being too short, or getting enwhich had received no dye, and which could theretangled in the floating spars and rigging, they fore be re-whitened. The rich preferred colwere obliged to cut it in order to save themselves. ored cloths; they held in considerable esti- land, and it would not take us more than two hun-The most melancholy part of the tale remains mation those which had been dyed scarlet, by dred years of peace and prosperity to pay it up !" to be told. Although the underwriters had surfmeans of small reddish grains, and in still higher boats, and all the necessary means for saving the esteem those of a purple dye.

lives of persons in distress, the people on the shore It is remarkable that the barks of all the trees who had collected at the report of the wreck, and the escaped seamen, showed a most culpable dis- which furnish gum are highly astringent; that regard of all the dictates of humanity, and made of the acacia or gum arabic tree itself is used in no attempts to render aid to the crew. The efforts India for tanning; and in our country, the cherry

of Captain Stark, until the time of his death, were and plum trees, which sometimes yield a little gum constant for the preservation of his crew, and the have very astringent barks.

more precious lives of his wife and children, who At Sodus Bay recently, a Mr. Henman hearing called, with all the confidence and earnestness of a strange noise in the adjoining wood, proceeded children, for safety at the hands of a father and to the spot, and discovered two enormous bald husband, who had no alternative but to say that eagles engaged in a fierce combat. He armed all human help was in vain. Capt. Stark was himself with a club, and so intent were they in dead before the ship broke apart. At this time his the fight that they did not perceive his approach, wife and children were forward, and when the and he killed them both on the spot. ship separated, fell between the parts, and no

A bill is before the New-Jersey Legislature to sound of life was afterwards heard from them. incorporate a college to be located at Burlington. There was on board a large number of cabin pass-It is to be under the control of trustees belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

> A fire lately commenced in a forest near Omask, Russia, and extended to a distance of fifty French leagues, over a breadth of fifteen. Eleven

> villages were attacked in its course, and one was entirely destroyed. In the ten others there were Twenty-five peasants, 565 horses, and 915 head of cattle, were burned to death.

Mr. Fletcher N. Merwin, a worthy farmer of Woodbridge, Ct., recently died of strangulation while seated at the tea table. His wife observed that he was choking, and rushed to his rescue, but he died in less than five minutes. It was found that he was choked with a pickled grape.

Mr. Samuel Hitchcock, who recently died at Hamden, Ct., left for Foreign Missions, \$1,000.

The Boston Recorder states that one of its subscribers stopped his paper because it did not report more revivals. The editor replies that he eports all he hears of, and he does not think it worth while to go beyond that even to save a subscriber.

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The manufacturers of brandy in Sweden have been offered a high premium by the government. f they will abandon their business for three months n view of the anticipated famine.

The editor of the Haverhill Gazette includes the following in a humorous enumeration of the advantages of a war :---We can carry on a war of 51 or 20 years, if we are agreed to exert our utmost strength. We raise about 50,000 young men a year, which we can have killed and hold our own. Revenue, and borrow \$100,000,000 a year for 20 years, and then not be so much in debt as Eng-

The storm on Saturday evening last, made a great commotion in the oyster beds on the Potomac as well as the Chesapeake. At the Light-House on Pliney Point, they were piled up on the shore by the storm in masses of thousands.

From Jan. 1, 1845, to Jan. 1, 1846, there were 50 fires in Rochester, causing a loss of \$139,565. Insurance \$93,340. In 1844, in the same city, loss 40,000. Insurance \$30,250. In 1843, loss 70,000. Insurance 40,000.

A gentleman from Fort Atkinson informs the editors of the Galena Gazette, that the measles and other diseases have been prevalent and remarkably fatal among the Winnebago Indians the past year. Their numbers have materially decreased.

The brig Henry is now lying at Newburyport, destined for the Wallamette Settlement, to which she will carry a fresh re-inforcement. The number of passengers, male and female, is eighteen, and her cargo is valued at \$13,000.

FAMILY RECEIPTS.

TO MAKE A VERY STRONG CEMENT FOR EARTHEN-WARE.-Boil slices of skimmed milk cheese with water into a paste, and then grind it with quicklime in a marble mortar, or on a slab with a mallet.

TO CLEANSE A COIN OR METAL TARNISHED BY QUICKSILVER.—Put a poker or any piece of iron in the fire until red hot ; then put the metal on it, and the quick-silver will evaporate.

To JOIN GLASS TOGETHER.-Melt a little isinglass in spirits of wine, adding thereto about a fifth part of water, and using a gentle heat. When perfectly melted and mixed, it will form a trans-

n Pennsylvania, a man named John R. Rowand sued certain stage proprietors for the alledged value of two trunks, lost or stolen from their stage-coach. perse the insurgents, who had assembled armed The plaintiff and wife were permitted to testify as and in great numbers, on the lands of Knocksen- to the value of the contents. The whole was stated at \$1,197, which was the amount claimed. Among the articles was said to have been a diamond breast pin, valued at \$300. The judge decumstances, proper traveling baggage. No previous notice was necessary as to the value of the baggage, unless it was asked for. If the defendants wanted to know, they should have asked. Neither did it make any difference whether he had paid his passage money or not. Every person who takes a common carrier. The verdict was for the plainliff, damages, \$670.

le or making a he best means to dvisable. NCHANGED."-Mr. ubject have been st, by the press of tion, which it was our readers at this several chanters which we shall

ties are frequent-

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go Mr. Davison

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in August next,

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matter; revising

The Augsburg son, like Dr. Alexe Jewish persuastantism.

ularly. om Berlin, to the nent, which now Protestant Bishop de choice of M.

Mr. Howe has leater against Abotly repugnant to to a positive imconduct of the paand of our bless-He is to be replied

Holics.-We have

ation of Dr. Wise-

fered in the Catholic

Great Britain to the

ing too implicitly on the lying promises of emi-

people who state themselves to be its authorized

According to a German Journal, the number

The state of the county of Limerick, Ireland,

and attacks by armed parties, are rife. Colonel

Recent accounts brings tidings of dreadful shiplight she regards the slave-trade and the Oregon

engers, some of whom had a large amount of valuables. One man, who had on a girdle containing gold, in his distress offered \$5,000 to any one who would place him ashore. Assistance was not to be obtained, and the unfortunate man and his gold perished together. Had the unfortunate passengers kept aft they

is represented as most alarming; two murders would have saved their lives, as the cabin was, in burned thirteen mills, 1850 barns, 77,000 ricks had been perpetrated under circumstances of the all the gale, habitable, and would have been a of hay, and an immense quantiy of wood for fuel,

RESPONSIBILITY OF STAGE OWNERS.-Recently

cided that the defendants were liable only for trav- Home do. \$700; American Bible Society, \$500 eling baggage; that jewelry as much belonged to American Tract Society, \$300; and the rea lady's wardrobe as any other article of dress. mainder, about \$2500, to the Congregational so-It was for the jury to say what was, under the cir- ciety of Bethany. a seat in a public vehicle is liable on an implied contract for his passage money; and the stage proprietor would be answerable in like manner as

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hat Rev. Samuel L. to be assistant Recsalary and perquiinnum, and he is at \$1,700, the circum-

ame of the village of stmoreland, Oneida to Lowell, by a meetwillage. The name anged from Repubnaster General.

ulation.—A bill has land Legislature by bunty, for levying a on all colored male wenty-one years of i one dollar on every der forty-five, to be the State taxes, and onization Society. In of a property-holder ods are to be seized older, the body of the eized and hired out to gree to pay the tax; le to hire said delinold to any person who ind costs for the lowest

Received. al Time for commenccekly Sabbath. New -1846. pp. 32. work is sufficiently innecessary to say, le justice to his subject. rincipal texts of Scripe of commencing the them such remarks as heir bearings, he has cannot fail to be/useful,

BELIEVERS' BAPTISM, b; to which is prefixed iso Remarks, and the by Joseph /S. Baker,

hanks.

which was left to public institutions,) to contest the Will. The grounds of objection are—1st, That the attesting witnesses are not sufficient—one of ber of a quarterly publast week, I hear that the vein has improved. and wheat, should be only liable to that mere idical Library. If the The Eagle River location of Gratiot also imnominal duty which he intended to apply to maize, specimen of those to be proves : returns for Dccember, 40 tons. for the purpose of procuring statistical returns of tk can not be too highly O cents a year. Address, the quantity imported." NEW BRICK MACHINE — Messrs. Culbertson, of subscribing the instrument, to render him legal- to have belonged to one of the carpenters em-Considerable has been said in the Chamber of McMillen & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, have in ly incompetent to perform the service; and 2d, ployed in erecting the building, one hundred and Deputies in relation to the course of the United successful operation a new brick machine, the That it is contrary to the Constitution and laws of twenty-eight years ago. It is a fair specimen States about Texas and Oregon. But the chief working of which is described as follows by the the Commonwealth to devise property for accumu- of old fashioned economy, having more patches Price pride in smaller March, contains one serermonst and a variety of this day. A gimblet, a piece of chalk, and cotton topic of interest relates to another disaster which editor of the Cincinnati Atlas :---TAE INSECT SCOURGE.-Advices from Cuba handkerchief, all in a good state of preservation, Scott No. 5 Spruce st. "The clay in a crude state is thrown with a state that the orange, lime, and every other tree were found in the pockets. It must have been a has befallen the French in Algeira. It seems HART No. 8, treats of of the citron kind in the District of Matanzas mysterious loss, for which the witches of that age that the French forces, during the month of De. shovel into a hopper, in which a mill, or pulverresentation in Heaven. cember, were guilty of great cruelties, plundering izer, placed over the upper press-wheel in such and in other sections of the Island, are perishing were no doubt held responsible. and buring several villages, and putting many of a manner as to discharge the clay into the under the ravages of an insect in shape like a the inhabitants to the sword. On the second of moulds on both sides of the press wheel. The lation is about 22,000,000 of inhabitants. There MAGAZINE for March flea, which light on their verdure by myriads, moulds being filled in this manner with pulverand deposit white adhessive spect on the back, are about 3000 professional singers, and 2,000 of the City of Thyatira, January, however, a check was put to their opeized clay, pass under the press-wheel twicewhich are the eggs from which the worm is delettanti singers; 39,000 professional musicians, article is on ""The giving the brick a double pressure and shaving rations by a fall of snow which soon rendered the hatched, which has devastated so many of the and 100,000 delettanti musicians; 2,600 comic roads impassable. At this juncture, the troops them smooth by means of a knife attached to the totar, which is followcitron and orange groves. Some of the trees are artists; 1000 dancers and mimics; 200 music entered a defile in which the snow had gathered machine. The bricks are then thrown out of e hierary and religious the moulds by an admirable contrivance on a Mead, 141 Nassau st. will extend itself over the whole Island. in large quantities, where they remained for two panies. table at each end of the machine, at the rate, the Edward Everett has accepted the office of for March shows a good days and nights, without shelter or food, exposed proprietors say, of 5000 per hour, sufficiently the part of both editor hard to be atacked to the kilm. As the whole to the horror of cold and hunger. operation in Massachusetts, costing \$28,000,000. once upon the duties of this important station, The Marseilles Semaphore, which publishes a works will be under cover they can work as well Enow of a more approlong narrative of the disaster, reckons but at about in rainy or foul weather as when it is dry," D. Austin Woodworth,

difficulty :----

pression of the slave trade, is about to be carried into immediate execution by the active co-operation of the two Powers on the coast of Africa. It understanding which so happily exists between us, may always be employed to promote the interests of humanity, and to secure the peace of the world. I regret that the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States in respect to the territory on the North Western Coast of America, although they have been made the subject of repeated negotiation, still remain unsettled. You may be assured that no effort consistent with national honor shall be wanting on my part to bring this question to an early and peaceful termination."

Sir Robert Peel on the Corn Laws.

On the 27th of January, Sir Robert Peel presented to the House of Commons his plan in relation to the Corn Laws. As there is little doubt that he will be able to carry the plan through, and as his propositions will vitally affect the agricul tural interests of his country, the following extract will not be thought out of place :----

"He proposed to reduce the duty on all seeds to 5s per cwt. Indian corn or maize, which was moving that duty he was not depriving agriculture of any protection, but absolutely conferring a benefit upon it. He also proposed that buckwheat flour, should be admitted duty free. If any gentleman would ascertain the price which had been recently paid by farmers for linseed cake and rape cake, they would agree with him that the removal of the duty on maize was not a disservice to the agricultural interest. The Right Honorable Baronet then described the reduction reduced to half its present amount. On all articles of agricultural produce which constituted mea as distinct from corn, he proposed an immediate repeal of duty. Every kind of vegetable and animal food would be admitted at once free of duty. All animals from foreign countries would also be introduced on the same terms. The bill which he should therefore introduce on this subject, would contain an enactment, that after a certain date, grain of all kinds should come in duty free. He proposed, however, that a considerable reduction should be made at once in the existing amount of duty, and that the duty so reduced should be limited to the continuance of three years. His bills would contain a provision that at that period,

amounted to half a million dollars, the bulk of ket." The "freshest" advices from London, at when the change would be least felt-namely, 53 1-2 tons of 10 or 12 per cent. ores, Copper which was left to public institutions,) to contest the to the 13th May; three months previous! The and Silver, mined in December, and since I left on the first of February, 1849-oats, barley, rye,

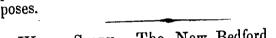
THE COPPER REGION.—A letter dated Copper Wm. G. Goddard, Esq., late Professor or Belles attentive to his contracts. Harbor, Lake Superior, January 8, 1846, says: Letters in Brown University, died very suddenly It is said that a building recently burned at the corner of Pell-street and the Bowery, N.Y., is 'Recent splendid discoveries have been made in a few days since, at the age of fifty-two years. the Copper Mines of this region. The Pittsburgh While seated at the dinner table with his family the house in which Charlotte Temple died. Sh was turned out of doors at the Old Walton House Company on the Eagle River Location, have dur- he was surprised with sensations of intense suffoing the past month opened a vein twelve feet wide cation in the throat, proceeding, as is supposed, in Pearl-street, which is now standing, and sough from the top of the hill to the bottom-over 200 from a paralysis of the muscles of deglutition, and refuge in this cottage which was then out of town feet. It is exceedingly rich in Copper and Silver. in a few moments his life was at an end. He was on the Boweries or Farms, and soon after breath an elegant scholar, an accomplished gentleman, They have taken out one large piece of Native ed her last. and a man of great moral worth. His loss will Copper and Silver, nearly pure, weighing 2,000 We have before us, says an exchange, time be extensively and deeply felt. [Boston Traveler. pounds. Its size is 5 feet 10 inches on the edge. stained and worn indeed, a copy of the Philadel Also, 2,000 lbs. of the same quality in smaller phia Pennsylvania Gazette, dated August 13th OLIVER SMITH'S WILL.—The Northampton Gazette says, that counsel have been employed by the 1741, published by "Benjamin Franklin, Post pieces. They have 3,000 pounds of very rich heirs of the late Oliver Smith, (whose property master, at the new printing office, near the Man quality in barrels ready for shipping. They have

NOVEL APPLICATION OF PHLEBOTOMY .--- The Georgetown (Ky.) Intelligencer has the following singular paragraph :---

There has been quite a stir recently in New Orleans, in consequence of the marriage of a white man named Buddington, a Teller in the Canal Bank, to the negro daughter of one of the wealth- fattening for market.

iest merchants. Buddington, before he could be married, was obliged to swear that he had negro blood in his veins, and to do this he made an incision in his arm and put some of her blood in the cut. The ceremony was performed by a Catholic Clergyman, and the bridegroom has received with

his wife a fortune of fifty or sixty thousand dollars. The natives serenaded him with such abominable music, that to get rid of their discord he 20 birth days. He was born on the 29th of Febpaid them \$400, to be used for charitable pur-



WHALE STORY .- The New Bedford Mercury states that the Sarah at Mattapoisett, from Atlantic of the shank of a harpoon marked "Lyra," "undoubtedly," says the Mercury, "belonging to the ship Lyra of this port, which vessel sailed hence July 3, 1838, and was lost in August, 1839, on a reef near Oahu." This is a strange adventure for ly informed us how he decided whether a man

find it announded in the Providence Journal, that his horse was poor, he knew him careless and in-

parent fractu

Fifty canal boats are building at different yards in Rochester, for the spring business. Their aggregate value when completed will be about \$75,000.

Lard, of a first rate quality, encased in Hog's bladders and sent to the English Market, will readily command fifteen cents per pound. So says the Springfield Republican.

Three hundred buildings were erected in the American portion of New-Orleans last year, at a cost of about \$1,000,000.

Not less than 8,000 baskets of Cranberries were sold this season at Boston, at \$3 per bushel, \$24,-000.

Five thousand pigeons are in an open field near Portland, Maine, with their wings clipped,

There were built on the lakes in 1845, 48 vessels, amounting to 10,207 tons, costing \$659,000.

Messrs. Perkins and Smith of New-London, are about fittitng out a ship to prosecute the Whale Fishery in Davis's straits.

There is a man down east eighty years old, who calls himself a boy, because he has seen only ruary.

The Lime Rock Gazette, a paper published at Thomaston, Me., says that there are in that town 132 lime kilns, which yielded upwards of 600,000 barrels the last season, the cost of which including 42,708 cords of wood, is \$391,744, and it was sold at the kilns for \$411,830, or at market, adding freight, for \$538,560.

A merchant who has acquired considerable of this world's gain by his attention to business, latewas fit to be trusted or not. He said whenever he saw a farmer come in riding or driving a good DEATH OF PROF. GODDARD.-We are pained to fat horse, he knew he could be relied upon. If

the three being in a condition of mind, at the time Church, in Salem, last week, which is supposed Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st. Italy contains 500 principal towns. Its popu-ation is about 22,000,000 of inhabitants. There layed more than six months, at which time all layed more than six months, at which time all wholly denuded, and it is feared that this blight composers, 390 dramatic and equestrian com-There are seven hundred miles of Railroad in President of Harvard College, and will enter at

parent glue, which will unite glass so that the fracture will hardily be perceived. [Farmer and Mechanic.					
MARRIED, In East Greenwich, R. I., on the 16th inst., by Rev. Samuel Brown, Mr. Fones G. Wilber, of Hopkinton, and Miss HARRIETT B. WHITFORD, of East Greenwich.					
LETTERS. Ephraim Maxson, Isaac D. Titsworth, Sanford P. Still- man, Samuel Davison, G. W. Hinkley, I. D. Clift, George Crandall, John R. Butts, Joseph Goodrich, H. A. Hull, M. A. Stillman, Wm. M. Fahnestock, Wm. Utter, W. Prosser, W. B. Boss.					

RECEIPTS.

Shiloh, N. J.-Ethan B. Swinney, Malichi Bonham, John W. Davis, \$2 each. West Edmeston-Benjamin Stillman \$4; Nathan Burch. Samuel H. Burdick, \$2 each. Westerly, R. 1.—Edon Blake \$8 ; Miss M. A. Stillman \$2 Alfred Bliven \$1. Shannock Mills, R. I.-Dr. H. Wilcox, W. Prosser, Abel Tanner, \$2 each. Unadilla Forks-Reuben & Erastus Clarke \$5. Cowlesville-Stephen Stebbens \$1. . Milton, W. T.-Fuch Brown \$4.

Brooklyn-Pardon Kenyon \$2. Petersburgh--Luther Clarke \$2.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Treasurer of the American Sabbath Tract Society has coined the following sums since last report:

eceived the following sums since has report	• , .
F. W. Stillman,	\$5 00 .
Susanna Stillman,	1 00
B. W. Rogers,	2 00
Jason B. Wells,	1 00
Waterford (Ct.) Church,	12 00
Wm. M. Rogers,	2 00
Asa Dunn,	1 00
Reuben Randolph,	13
From General Agent, for sale of Tracts,	4 00
T. B. STILLMAN,	Treasure

SABBATH TRACTS.

C L	NHIDBILLI
f	The SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY publish the following
-	SABBATH TRACTS, at 15 pages for one cent.
n	No. 1 An Anology for introducing the Sabbath of the
r	Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the
d	Christian Public. 28 pages; Price single 3 cts.
f	No 2-The Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of
	the Sabbath Defended. 52 pages; price o cus.
•	No.3-Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sab
j	bath. 28 pages; price 3 cts.
e	No. 4-The Sabbath and Lord's Day-A History of their
is	observance in the Christian Church. 52 pages
e	mino 6 ate
	No. 5-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbata
e,	No. 5—A Omistian Ouveat is some stirring extracts from an old author who wrote under that title.] 4 pa-
nt	an old author who wrote ander met stately - P
n,	ges; 1 ct. No. 6.—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week
h-	the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pa-
~	ges; 1 ct. No. 7.—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main
e-	a pointe in the controversy; A Dialogue Detween a
<u>-</u> l	Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Coun-
h,	torfoit Coin.
st-	No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy—The True Issue. 4 pp.
ır-	No. 9—The Fourth Commandment. False Exposition. 4pp. No. 9—The Fourth Commandment. False Exposition. 4pp.
re	No. 9—The Fourth Command Tract Society has also published "The Sabbath Tract Society has also published "An Address to the Baptist Denomination of the United
he	An Address to the Daptiet Denomination of the Seventh-

tance, to PAUL STILLMAN, Cor. Sec. of the Am. Sabbath

The Sabbath Recorder. IS PUELISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. TERMS. 82.00 per year, payable in advance. subscriptions for the year will be considered due Payments received will be acknowledged both in the paper and by an accompanying receipt. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed, post paid, to GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York

TOBITT'S PRINT, 9 SPRUCE ST.

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THE SABBATH RECORDER.

Miscellaneous.

WRITTEN AT MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

BY GEO. D. PRENTICE.

- The trembling dew-drops fall Upon the shutting flowers-like souls at rest The stars shine gloriously-and all, Save me. is blest.

Mother ! I love thy grave ! The violet, with its blossom blue and mild Waves o'er thy head-when shall it wave Above thy child ?

'Tis a sweet flower-yet must Its bright leaves to the coming tempest bow; Dear mother, 'tis thine emblem-dust Is on thy brow ! And I could love to die-

To leave untasted life's dark, bitter streams-By thee, as erst in childhood, lie, And share thy dreams.

And must I linger here To stain the plumage of my sinless years, And mourn the hopes to childhood dear, With bitter tears ?

Ay-must I linger here, A lonely branch upon a blasted tree, Whose last frail leaf, untimely sere, Went down with thee !

Oft from life's withered bower, In still communion with the past I turn, And muse on thee, the only flower In memory's urn.

And, when the evening pale, Bows like a mourner on the dim blue wave. I stray to hear the night wind's wail Around thy grave. Where is thy spirit flown? I gaze above-thy look is imaged there; I listen, and thy gentle tone Is on the air.

O come, whilst here I press My brow upon thy grave, and in those mild And thrilling tones of tenderness, Bless, bless thy child !

Yes, bless thy weeping child, And o'er thine urn, religion's holiest shrine-O give his spirit undefiled To blend with thine

For the Sabbath Recorder.

MR. EDITOR :--- If you can make room among so eminent for piety as their ancestors were, is your selected articles, for the following Circular, admitted, I believe, on all hands : but still I have received by the Hibernia, you will apprise your no hesitation in adding my humble testimony to mercantile readers of a new movement in Great Britain, in which they are peculiarly interested. they are, after all, the most moral and religious It certainly would seem one of the most interesting social movements of the age; and, if met with a cordial response and co-operation in this of our Scottish peasantry; their honesty and country, must give a new strength and compass to the unity and beneficent energy of the Anglo-Saxon race, which is manifestly destined to fill the world with the light of the gospel, and the blessings and silken bonds of Commerce, Civilization, and Universal Brotherhood. It is a general appeal to the Merchants of Great Britain, to address to the Merchants of America brief and earnest communications, demonstrating their dependence upon each other, as citizens of the world ; the dependence of Commerce on Peace; their mutual interest and duty to do all in their holy day," they may be seen congregated in power to avert the dire calamtty of War, and to groups, singing, dancing, and pursuing their induce their respective governments to adjust all questions of international controversy, by pacific negotiations or arbritration ; so that peace, prosperity, and amity may reign unbroken and forever between two nations, whom God has made of one blood and brotherhood to fill the whole earth with the blessings of their unity. The following Circular has probably been sent, ere this, to most of the Merchants of Great Britain, and the next steam packet will bring out their appeals to their commercial brethren in this country. Now, Mr. Editor, if you can insert this, even on the outside of your paper, it will serve to prepare your commercial readers to receive, and respond to, the fraternal appeals of their co-partners in Commerce on the other side of the Atlantic. ELIHU BURRITT.

ceeding is no argument against it.

selves annihilated. No, but the love of their coun- dezvous for the week, provide the oil. Sometry, the love of their common religion, require times one person is appointed each night to read vices in which I indulged, impelled me to comthat they bestir themselves. The cementing in- aloud to the company, while the others are enfluence of one such address as I have proposed, gaged at their various occupations. On these may be more easily imagined than described, and it would strengthen the hands of both Governments, in resorting to arbitration. What then would be the effect of a hundred such addresses ? They would prevent a war.

Think of these things; banish war from your Sacred Scriptures. very thoughts; and let your peaceful watchword be, on all occasions, and for all offences-arbitrate, arbitrate, arbitrate. You will thus find that you will have to make

NO COMPROMISE.

P. S.-Should public meetings be unadvisable (which I cannot think), signatures might easily be obtained to such an address in any other of the customary modes. It would gladden the hearts of thousands on both sides of the Atlantic, to see friendly addresses of this kind from the Merchants of this Kingdom to the Merchants of the United States of America.

THE WALDENSES.

I. THEIR MORAL AND RELIGIOUS CONDITION.

That the Vaudois as a community are not now that borne by most travelers who have visited people in Europe. For amount of Bible know ledge they will stand comparison with the best simplicity are proverbial; they are ever ready to perform kind offices to one another; instances of licentiousness and impurity are so rare among them, that when they occur the entire population feel themselves disgraced; and the sin of drunkenness, so fearfully prevalent in this country, is utterly unknown in the valleys. The desecration of the sabbath is certainly the foulest blot in their character, although they are not worse in this respect than the members of other Protestant Churches on the Continent. After the services of the morning, the sabbath is converted into a day of amusement, and instead of "turning away their feet from finding pleasure on that other favorite pastimes, as though the day were their own. The more pious clergy are setting themselves steadily, like Nehemiah of old, to prevent this horrid profanation of the sabbath; and their efforts have already been attended with considerable success. Some visitors have magnified their failings and defects on account of the exaggerated opiniuns which they had formed of them previous to their arrival, from reading their ancient history; it should be borne in mind, however, that in judging of the religion and morality of the present race of Vaudois, the comparison does not lie between them and their forefathers, but between them and the other Protestant nations of Europe at the present day. I am warranted to state, from information obtained from those on whose spiritual discernment I can fully rely, that, notwithstanding the formalism of which they have reason to complain, there is a goodly and a growing number whose spirit and conduct furnish satisfactory evidence of the life of God in their souls. A very considerable revival was effected by a visit which Felix Neff paid to the valleys. His discourses, which were numerously attended, were blessed to the awakening and conversion of many souls. The results of this visit continue still to be felt : and numbers are instant in prayer and supplication, that the great Head of the Church would send them other seasons of refreshing from his presence, that the work of God may more and more abound among them. It was not only in the presbyteries, and Churches, and schools, that I studied their character ; but in the hut and chalet-by the side of the husbandman and the vinedresser, and of the shepherds, and herdsmen, and hunters of their Alps. The impression left upon my mind is decidedly favorable. There were lights and shad ows in the picture; but the former prevailed As, for example, if I witnessed amusements to which their ancestors strongly objected, I could

and the people of the two countries are so inti- chesnut trees, which grow in such abundance "Is it your wish that your mother, if living mately related, that we must hire men to be throughout their territory, it would be impossi- should know where you now are ?' I inquired murderers of fathers, and murderers of mothers. ble for them to sustain life. Their food is of the 'It is not. No,-rather let me perish than At the present juncture the free traders have poorest kind-butcher meat is a dainty unknown that she should know I am imprisoned as a felon, a grave duty to perform. Without the blessing, at the peasant's board-roasted chesnuts, pota- though it is chiefly owing to her neglect of my the unspeakable blessing of peace, free trade toes, and black bread of the coarsest kind, with moral culture, that I am here.-I have already were but a name. Recent events clearly show a little sour wine, the produce of their own vine- said that I was not always as you see me now. that this patriotic struggle is all but terminated. yards, and oil extracted from walnuts, is their My father was a graduate of one of the first in-A war with America would indefinitely retard frugal fare throughout the year. The peasant stitutions of learning in New England, and, as the final consummation, and the peaceful battle mixes his salad, and trims his lamp from the same a member of the bar, was fast outstripping his must then be fought over again. Could the Free cruse of oil. During five months in summer associates, and reaching an eminent position, Traders be induced to originate a movement, the they reside in chalets, on the higher Alps, for the when he was arrested in the midst of his career peaceful, powerful cry of arbitrate, arbitrate, pasturage of their cattle; and here their pastors by death. I was left an infant of six months. would be heard throughout the land, with a follow them during the week, to inquire into Having been thus early deprived of her husband, strength and a clearness that would force a res- their spiritual welfare, and occasionally on sab- I became the idol of my mother. I was petted ponsive echo even from the walls of St. James's. America could not—England would not—refuse. Nothing, perhaps, bespeaks their poverty more interval would not—refuse. Nothing, perhaps, bespeaks their poverty more interval with and winked as I was and so duen was her approved structure, now being imported for most Up, then, and be doing. Let the Merchants of evidently than the manner in which they spend wild and wicked as I was, and so deep was her approved structure, now being imported from Paris, ex-England address the Merchants of America; and their long and dreary winter evenings. Fuel is love, that it blinded her to my faults, and led of Physiology and Anatomy to pursue his student. as fellow citizens of the world, mutually depend- much too dear an article to be used, except for her to forget the obligations she was under to ent the one upon the other, as men, and as breth- culinary purposes; but to make up for the want train me up to virtue and piety. My every wish ren, let them deprecate so dire a calamity as of a cheerful fire, the whole family adjourn dur- was gratified. My passion, naturally strong, all those revolting circumstances ever attendant on the war, and entreat their transctlantic friends to ing the winter to the byre, and live among the were never curbed by wholesome restraint. Re. urge upon the American Government, that the cattle-the temperature being kept equable by ligious instruction was never communicated to dispute be adjusted by arbitration; and let them their breath. The oil is also sufficiently scarce me at my 'fireside home.' My mother, apparsay that they have urged the same upon their to make it needful to economise; and a saving is ently forgeting that I was an immortal being, difference of the same upon their to make it needful to economise; and a saving is ently forgeting that I was an immortal being, will also be given during the Fall and Winter method to control the same upon the fall and Winter method to control the same upon the fall and Winter method to control the same upon the fall and Winter method to control the same upon the fall and Winter method to control the same upon the fall and Winter method to control the same upon the fall and Winter method to control the same upon the fall and Winter method to control the same upon the fall and Winter method to control the same upon the fall and Winter method to control the same upon the fall and Winter method to control the same upon the fall and Winter method to control the same upon the fall and Winter method to control the same upon the same upon the fall and Winter method to control the same upon the fall and Winter method to control the same upon the fall and Winter method to control the same upon the fall and Winter method to control the same upon the fall and Winter method to control the same upon the fall and Winter method to control the same upon the fall and Winter method to control the same upon the fall and Winter method to control the same upon the fall and winter method to control the same upon the s own Government. The novelty of such a pro- effected by the following contrivance; -Two, sought rather to gratify my present wishes, than will also be given during the Fall and Winter Terms; and the public may be assured that this department for and the public may be assured that this department for and the public may be assured that this department for and the public may be assured that this department for and the public may be assured that this department for and the public may be assured that this department for and the public may be assured that this department for and the public may be assured that this department for and the public may be assured that this department for and the public may be assured that this department for and the public may be assured that this department for and the public may be assured that the public may be assured that this department for and the public may be assured that this department for and the public may be assured that the public may be ass three, and sometimes four, neighboring families, to mould my character for time and eternity. the public may be assured that this department of the In-

much aloof. Neither patriotism nor religion re- in each other's byre-one lamp serves the whole God, but in dissipation and vice. quires that they should stand still and see them- assembly, and the family whose byre is the renoccasions, through necessity as well as choice, the Bible is most frequently the subject of study, Since that time, I have been wandering in difbecause other books are lacking; and hence, the ferent states, engaged in various scenes of dissimodern Vaudois, like their ancestors, have gen-pation and crime. Four months since, I came

LINES ON MARK X. 49.

BY MRS. DANA.

Mortal, who sittest silent, dumb with woe, Know'st thou to whom the sorrowful should go t Hast thou not heard of One who lived and died To bless mankind, Jesus, the crucified? Shake off thy lethargy, to Jesus flee; "Be of good comfort ; rise, he calleth thee."

O not in vain was the Redeemer sent, Nor vain the years of grief and toil he spent; It was to teach us how to bear the rod, To suffer and to do the will of God. Mortal, shake off thy gloom; to Jesus flee; "Be of good comfort; rise, he calleth thee."

Our Saviour never shrank from duty's call, He gave for sinful man his life, his all; Mortal, he thought no pain too great for you, And is there nothing thou canst find to do? Ah ! yield hot to despair ; to Jesus flee ; "Be of good comfort; rise, he calleth thee."

The merchants of the two nations keep too unite to spend the winter evenings, week about, My Sabbaths were spent, not in the house of

'Thus I ran my headlong course, unchecked, until my evil passions, violently inflamed by the mit an act which rendered it unsafe for me to remain longer beneath the paternal roof, and I fled. My mother knew not where I went. erally a very extensive acquaintance with the to this place, where my vices have rendered me

now see me in prison. My career is run. The gloomy walls of a state prison will be my abode for several years. Should I live to leave them, I must leave with the brand of infamy upon me. One consolation alone remains. I am under an assumed name, so that my mother can never duced much below this, where individuls board them. know my fate. Still, I am a wretch, a villain, of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished unworthy of the society of men, and fit only for at a moderate expense. a prison, O! my mother !----But I will not upbraid her. She meant well, though her undue

fondness has led me to disgrace and ruin.' Here he became subdued, and, bowing his face between his hands, wept tears of repentance and regret!

We left him. But never shall I forget that scene. That young man is now an inmate of a state prison. His term of punishment has now S nearly expired, and he will soon leave that miserable abode, to wander, a seared and blighted Grafton, N. H. spirit over the earth, seeking rest and finding none.-Perchance, in his wanderings, he may return to his native place; but he will find no mother there to soothe his troubled spirit.-She is dead !

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THE ORIGINAL THE CONTINUING OBLI THE UNAUTHORIZ AS THE BY'JAMES A. Institution of the W The great Creato our first parents; an ance, even before si our pristine state, an direct and immediat their Lord. For, e have been served by mighty Maker of a and his innocency memorating Jehoval then, the Sabbath r blessings to Adam For, although he w py, he was neverth of faculties, and in a condition as man innocency would in arrangement for Sa only finite in itself, poreal tenement of being, man was ma conditions of both. the diseases, and da sin has brought, ha

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PEACE ! OR WAR ? COMMERCE ! OR THE SWORD

Appeal to the Merchants of the Realm.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN :--- That war with America would be a direful calamity -that it would utterly blast your prosperitywould, in fact, annihilate commerce, no one will attempt to deny. As little likely will it be not

" Stillman Coon. marks of dissipation and crime; and yet there "No," rejoins the Duke, "No! it continues to for the benefit of the people, but for the supposa degree of decency and propriety very rare in other regions. No drunkenness, or quarrels, or was something in his dark, piercing eye, and be mere bread still; and I can prove it, father, ed benefit of a class whose interests have by no RHODE ISLAND. IOWA. full intellectual forehead, indicative of ability to to be bread, and only bread, by your own argumeans been identified with the people's interests. esterly-Alex Campbell, Fredonia-M. Wheelock loose language, disgrace their hours of hilarity. S. P. Stillman. do right. He was standing at his grated window, ment. For I look upon it, and see it is but bread : Happily, however, for this country and for the There is no open and shameless rebellion against Hopkinton-Joseph Spicer, and adoring grat ILLINOIS. divine or human laws; and the sins which call apparently contemplating some object without; I touch it, and feel it is but bread; I taste it, and world at large, another aristocracy has arisen, A. B. Burdick. ames Dunham. our merchant aristocracy, who are identified with but, as we entered, turned, and received us with taste it is bread. By the evidence of all my senses, nobler faculties, for admonition, are the perpetration of individthe people; whose very existence depends on an easy politeness, which would have graced a I am convinced it is but bread. Remember the uals, and not general enough to leave a stigma sphere, than the c The Sabbath Recorder, the maintenance of peace; and who are destined drawing-room. As he readily engaged in con- cork, father, remember the cork! The cork !" upon whole villages or hamlets. At their devoion, Adam, while thus to be honorably instrumental in banishing tions, they display a seriousness which is quite versation, we succeeded in drawing from him a IS PUELISHED WEEKLY AT ways conscious th the demon war. Let them exert their influence portion of his history. exemplary; and though the Lord's day is not NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. exemplary; and mough the horse of 'You see in me,' said he, 'a degraded, guilty Camp-meeting neit in this blate, not a very long being; but I was not always so. Had I, in ear-time ago, at the conclusion of his sermon took oc-CLERICAL WIT.-A Methodist preacher at a -let the MERCHANT princes of the realm speaksessed, and the so let it be felt that another aristocracy has arisen ty and for an eter which can command an audience-let them inly youth, been blessed with the pious, parental casion to impress upon his hearers the propriety \$2,50 per year will be charged when payment is de of spirits, with all example, counsel and restraint, with which many of contributing freely of their substance for the sist upon it that the dispute be adjusted in a ra-The average congregation of every parish rarely good, whatever th layed more than six months, at which time all are blessed, I should never have been reduced benefit of the church; and urged them to make tional manner. falls short of, and generally exceeds, the amount to the Eternal, w subscriptions for the year will be considered due to the wretched condition in which you now see the "collection that was then about to be taken up If two sensible people quarrel, they agree to of half the population. Payments received will be acknowledged both in ing would be bot an arbitration. And there is no reason whatever a good one." After the collection had been made, the paper and by an accompanying receipt. why two sensible nations should not do the same. II. THEIR WORLDLY CIRCUMSTANCES. 'Are your parents living ?' inquired my com- he arose with great solemnity, and looking into contemplation of To paper discontinued until arrearages are paid Every traveler who visits them, comes away panion. It involves no compromise of principle, no comloveliness spread the contribution boxes, which, although they conwith the impression that they are not only heartexcept at the discretion of the publisher. promise of honor. If we arbitrate, both nations 'My father died when I was a child. I have tained a great multitude of cents, yet showed a unimpaired care Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed, post paid, to broken, but miserably poor. Were it not for no recollection of him. My mother I have not great dearth of silver, exclaimed with gravity, "I will be gainers; if we fight, (which I pray we the provision that God has bountifully made for seen for nearly six years, and do not know perceive that Alexander the coppersmith hath done never again may do), both nations will be losers; their sustenance in the fruit of the walnut and whether she is living or not.' for such contemp GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York us much harm." classifica teres TOBITT'S PRINT, 9 SPRUCE ST.

Thou hast been creeping slowly o'er the road That leads to peace, to purity, to God; And now a hand is stretched to lead thee on 'Twill ne'er forsake thee till the goal is won ; O, thrust it not away; to Jesus flee; "Be of good.comfort; rise, he calleth thee."

Thou hast been sitting by the wayside blind And never any healer couldst thou find : But hearing now that Jesus passeth by, To him with earnest heart and voice you cry; And he has heard thee ! then to Jesus flee; "Be of good comfort ; rise, he calleth thee."

THE RUINED SON.

BY REV. H. CLARK.

The subject of moral discipline in families is ceived the priest and expressed great willingtoo often passed by as comparatively unimpor- ness to be instructed. But before they entered it will perceive that it has a strong claim upon should drink a glass of wine together. After the attention of every parent. As families con- they had drank awhile, the Duke took the cork stitute little communities, it is as important that out of the bottle, and stroking it with great gra-A stream cannot rise higher than its fountain. bent of the young mind, is not toward virtue the Duke, "merry! I was never more serious and holiness, but towards vice, continually : and in my life. Does not your reverence see that judging from their indifference to the moral wel- this is a beautiful horse ?" "Your grace," re fare of their offspring, they seem to be insensi plies the father, "should compose yourself and ble that a tide of evil is constantly flowing around consider." "Consider !" answers the Duke, them, and that the native inclination of children, smartly, "what must I consider? Don't you is ever drawing them deeper into its current.- see that this is a very fine horse !" " Ah, my Yet such is the fact, and parents do not dis- lord," rejoins the priest, " you know that only a Adams-Charles Potter, charge their whole duty to their offspring unless few minutes ago you took it out of the bottle : it they restrain them from the vices by which they is nothing but a cork !" "What! would you are surrounded. To effect this, persuasion is persuade me that this fine courser is nothing but better than force, but if this fail of accomplishing a cork ?" "Nothing but a cork," says the faththe desired end, coercive measures must be re- er. "Well," replies the Duke, calmly, as if Berlin-John Whitford. sorted to, and the sooner this is done the better, recovering from a dream, "I will not be too both for parent and child, though it may pierce positive; my illness may have discomposed my parental affection with many a bitter pang. of the ruin of a son by his mother, who did not it, and see it is but a cork; I touch it, and feel it restrain him in his childhood and youth.

About five years since a young man, in a By the evidence of all my senses, I am convin-Independence-SS Griswold to acknowledge, that with such an awful contin-VIRGINIA. neighboring state, was detected in the act of ced it is but a cork." "Your reverence," as-John P. Livermore gency before us, "England expects every man Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond. Lincklaen-S. M. Burdick. committing a high crime, and committed to the sents the Duke, "may be right; I am subject to New Salem—J. F. Randolph to do his duty." Leonardsville-D. Hardin county jail. He was universally known in that whims; let us talk no more of the cork, but pro-Lowther's Run-Asa Bee. And what is your duty ? In the first place to Newport-Abel Stillman. vicinity as a licentious and abandoned character. ceed to the holy business which brought you think, that is, to think seriously, what war is New London-C. M. Lewis. OHIO. Such was the nature of the evidence against him, hither." The priest then entered on points conand secondly, whether you have it not in your Otselic-Joshua Clark. Bloomfield—Charles Clark. that there remained not a doubt of his guilt. troverted between Papists and Protestants, and power to avert so direful a calamity. I am per-Petersburg-Geo. Crandall. Northampton-S. Babcock. Preston-Clark Rogers. Being in that place at the time, I, in company continued until the Duke said, "If your rever-Port Jefferson-L. A. Davis. fectly persuaded that you have-that it is in your Persia-Elbridge Eddy. with one of the clergymen of the village, made ence will prove to me the doctrine of transubpower to maintain peace between us and our Pitcairn-Geo. P. Burdick. MICHIGAN. him a visit. As we entered his cell, I was for- stantiation, I can easily believe all the rest." American brethren, without any compromise of Richland-Elias Burdick. Oporto-Job Tyler. national honor, without any sacrifice of right cibly struck with his appearance. He was The priest then commenced a long proof of tran-Scott-Luke P. Babcock. **Fallmadge**—Bethuel Church principle, without any loss of dignity, and with-South Branco-R. T. Green scarcely twenty-five years of age, and though substantiation, and concluded by saying, "after Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter. out the most remote charge of pusillanimity. within the walls of a prison, his dress was arran- consecration of the bread in the mass, the bread WISKONSAN. Watson-Wm. Quibell. Milton-Joseph Goodrich. Wars generally have been commenced, not not but perceive that they were conducted with ged with studied neatness. He bore evident is actually changed into the real body of Christ." W. Clarksville-J. R. Irish.

Reader, I knew that mother. Two years ago, I heard her, with her dying breath, regret her weakness in not restraining her son. She died without a knowledge of his fate. I saw her laid beside her departed husband.

Parents, and especially mothers, ponder well the above, and remember that, to some extent, at least, you hold your children's destinies 'for weal or for woe.' Mother's Assistant.

REMEMBER THE CORK.

When Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was un-Brockport well, King James the Second sent an Irish priest to convert him to Popery. The Duke, apprized of the visit and its object, very courteously re-

tant. All, however, who reflect seriously upon upon religious discussion, it was agreed that they strict moral discipline be observed in them, as in vity, asked the priest, "How do you like this large ones. If there be confusion and disorder horse ?" The priest was confounded and silent. in the parts, the same evils will pervade the whole. The Duke continued all the while to stroke the cork, and praise his beautiful horse. "Your A very important part of moral discipline is, grace," at length said the priest, "has chosen an restraint. Many parents seem to forget that the unseasonable time to be merry." " Merry." cries

mind ; but, father, how do you prove that this is I have now in my mind an affecting incident only a cork ?" " Very easily, my lord; I look at is but a cork; I taste it, and taste it is but a cork.

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range of his intelle contamination of ev take of any subject rected, still, if not i in the mysterious u were conditions wh absolutely necessary periods of repose. occupation of both day was sanctified man was thereon c Maker's finished w ercise of a single w refreshing rest for All this, we say condition of man b was it with the inn Sabbatic rest he whom all was rece own consideration those around, that that holiness would more truly, and to glories of his God that all should sha participate in his a The Sabbath, reca when things that I their being, tells o of His glory, befor worlds were frame appeared-making faith concerning t exist. It thus tes Master being also of power which h ing, and invites to exercised for our "All on which yo yourselves lare mi me-your souls al hand-every brea and this He says we may be taught very joyful in the with the vigor of while he retained distinguish and tru ness, would find to quaintance with C a contemplation of ing up into the h upon the earth which, in the h ries, the complace would ever be ab